

Persons desiring additional information, or planning a presentation to the Committee, should contact Committee Chairperson Fletcher Blanchard, 413-585-3909, or Ki-Taek Chun, Director of the Eastern Regional Office, 202-376-7533 (TDD 202-376-8116). Hearing-impaired persons who will attend the meeting and require the services of a sign language interpreter should contact the Regional Office at least five (5) working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

The meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, DC, May 12, 1997.

Carol-Lee Hurley,

Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit.
[FR Doc. 97-13112 Filed 5-19-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews; Request for Panel Review

AGENCY: NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of first request for panel review.

SUMMARY: On May 12, 1997, Stelco, Inc. filed a first request for panel review with the U.S. Section of the NAFTA Secretariat pursuant to Article 1904 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Panel review was requested of the final antidumping duty Administrative review made by the International Trade Administration in the administrative review respecting Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada. This determination was published in the **Federal Register** on April 15, 1997 (62 FR 18448). The NAFTA Secretariat has assigned Case Number USA-97-1940-03 to this request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James R. Holbein, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Chapter 19 of the North American Free-Trade Agreement ("Agreement") establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from a NAFTA

country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1994, the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico established Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews ("Rules"). These Rules were published in the **Federal Register** on February 23, 1994 (59 FR 8686). The panel review in this matter will be conducted in accordance with these Rules.

A first Request for Panel Review was filed with the U.S. Section of the NAFTA Secretariat, pursuant to Article 1904 of the Agreement, on May 12, 1997, requesting panel review of the final antidumping duty administrative review described above.

The Rules provide that:

(a) A Party or interested person may challenge the final determination in whole or in part by filing a Complaint in accordance with Rule 39 within 30 days after the filing of the first Request for Panel Review (the deadline for filing a Complaint is June 11, 1997);

(b) A Party, investigating authority or interested person that does not file a Complaint but that intends to appear in support of any reviewable portion of the final determination may participate in the panel review by filing a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 40 within 45 days after the filing of the first Request for Panel Review (the deadline for filing a Notice of Appearance is June 26, 1997); and

(c) The panel review shall be limited to the allegations of error of fact or law, including the jurisdiction of the investigating authority, that are set out in the Complaints filed in the panel review and the procedural and substantive defenses raised in the panel review.

Dated: May 14, 1997.

James R. Holbein,

U.S. Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 97-13173 Filed 5-19-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Public Meeting to Announce an Opportunity to Join a Cooperative Research and Development Consortium for Zone Fire Modeling

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology invites interested parties to attend a meeting on Wednesday, August 13, 1997 to discuss setting up a cooperative research consortium. The goal of the consortium is to achieve a modeling protocol which will support commercial use of fire models. The working group will suggest direction and development options for future work. Parties participating in the consortium will have early access to the code and development process.

The program will be within the scope and confines of The Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-502, 15 U.S.C. 3710a), which provides federal laboratories including NIST, with the authority to enter into cooperative research and development agreements with qualified parties. Under this law, NIST may contribute personnel, equipment and facilities—but no funds—to the cooperative program. Members will be expected to make a contribution to the consortium's effort in the form of personnel and/or funds. This is not a grant program.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 13, 1997 from 8:30 am until 12:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in Lecture Room B at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Walter W. Jones, 301 975-6887, facsimile 301 975-4052.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Over the past decade the Building and Fire Research has developed computer based models as a predictive tool for estimating the environment which results in a building when a fire is present. Development of the first of these models FAST, started about 1983. In 1985, development of the Consolidated Computer Fire Model was begun. It was originally envisioned to be a benchmark fire code, with all algorithms of fire phenomena available for experimentation. In 1989, a decision was made that development of many computer programs was not the best